

Indications.

DAKIN'S
SPARKLING AERATED
WATERS
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AVRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA
MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ASIATIC CORDIAL.

DOSE:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases often.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSON'S
CHLOROXYNE.

DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT PILLS.

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.
DOSE:—One pill after each liquid motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Pilne, soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
RUSSIAN INGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.
Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, July 18th, at the International Hospital, Kobe, RICHARD H. O'FARRELL, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

At No. 43, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 17th July, ELLEN, the wife of WILLIAM BOURNE, aged 57 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

At the ninety seventh half-yearly meeting of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, held in London on the 12th of June, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared and unanimously accepted. The proceedings passed off with great *clat*, and it is noteworthy that an expression of opinion by a leading shareholder that the whole of the Company's employes ought to receive a special honorarium in acknowledgment of their services in contributing to the prosperity of the Company was most heartily endorsed. The Chairman, Mr. Thomas SUTHERLAND, M.P., who earned his laurels first as a thoroughly practical man of business in Hongkong, at once took the initiative in this proposal, a course entirely in keeping with his traditional reputation for liberality and breadth of opinions. How does this conduct of the Directors and Shareholders of the great Peninsular and Oriental Company compare with our Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, which returns a dividend three times as large as that of the great London Company, a result

which is due in a great measure to the attention and care of the officers of the Company? Not only have the Directors—the shareholders have always been a nonentity—of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, up to the present time, steadily closed their pockets and refused any recognition of their employes' services beyond their anything but too liberal salaries, but on the contrary they have actually stopped about one third of their captains' pay monthly for a period of six months, and retained the same as a security against possible accidents. We challenge the production of anything madder than this. As we have already pointed out, this course is clearly illegal, the captains do not get what they sign articles for, but are forced to submit to this tyrannous and arbitrary action of the Company under the threat of losing their appointments. It seems to us that the authorities of the Hongkong Harbour Department and the British Consul at Canton ought really to take this matter up and insist on a British Company performing its obligations in accordance with the law, and not evading the same by disreputable "hole in the corner" methods which would even shame the most close-fisted Chinese enterprise in existence.

Again, this prosperous Company, as is well known, sees fit to stop the pay of all its officers who are unfortunate enough to contract sickness in its service. Possibly they may be within their strict rights in this respect, but is such contemptible meanness, worthy of a great and prosperous business concern in these advanced days? It was only the other week there was a question mooted as to the funeral expenses of one of their chief officers, who died in harness. It turned out that these expenses were actually paid, after some hesitation, but it is also reported on substantial foundation that the Company refused to pay the deceased officer's wages up to the end of the month (only some six days) in which he died, although he was on the articles at so much *per month*. We more than question, if this was the case, whether they had a legal right to act so meanly. Under any circumstances, with a Company such as this, this miserable, cheese-paring policy must inevitably lead to their material disadvantage, by destroying all real interest in their work by such scurvily treated employes.

These are certainly not the lines on which Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., the predecessors of the present form of management, conducted and gained for the Company a reputation second to none in the Far East for discipline, safety, and regularity. The well-founded discontent which prevails on every steamer in the River may be a matter of indifference to the present Directors, but they may perhaps find that their utter neglect of the men who contribute so materially to the prosperity, which at least two members of the Board have so materially benefitted by, will yet lead to troublesome consequences. If the Directors are incapable of properly managing the Company, why don't they give their "scribe"—that is the position Mr. E. R. BELLIOS, on oath in the Supreme Court, honored the Secretary with—a free hand to use his own judgment in general management? Mr. T. ARNOLD is a practical man of business, who would hardly be likely to indulge in the wholesale and short-sighted blunders of this exclusively-selected Board of second-class Directors.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

LONDON, July 31st.
The Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to consider the question of grants to Prince Albert Victor and to the Princess Louise of Wales, has finally decided to increase the allowance of the Prince of Wales by £36,000, and to the Queen the right of asking for provision for the children of her other sons.

The Liberal party object to the reservation.
July 24th.
The Queen having waived her right of asking provision for her other grandchildren, the Irish members and Mr. Gladstone support the Government proposal to increase the Prince of Wales' allowance. Messrs. Morley and Labouchere oppose the grant on different grounds.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A PROCURESS was committed for trial to-day on a charge of detaining a girl in an unregistered brothel.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The Steam Launch Company, Limited, held their first regular shareholders' meeting at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. It was feeble—*vide* the report in another part of this issue.

The New Examination Hall at Canton, when completed, will have a depth of about 100 feet and a width of 260 feet. As no less than eight or nine thousand students present themselves yearly at the Examination Halls at Canton, the new buildings will not be at all too large for their purpose.

A SOMEWHAT curious accident, which terminated fatally, occurred on Tuesday night at the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay. A Chinese workman, while attempting to put out a lantern, managed to get his queue entangled with the great wheel of one of the machines, and before help could be rendered, was lifted up bodily, and all into the midst of the machinery and completely crushed.

We regret to learn that Mr. Dominic Daly, of the British North Borneo Company's service, died at Mampok on the 15th July. Mr. Daly was for some years in the employment of the protected Native States of the Malay Peninsula, and for the last seven years he has been in the British North Borneo service in various capacities, lately acting as Assistant Resident in the West Coast district. He was only 45 years of age.

THE operations against the rebels—or "pirates," as the French choose to call them—in Tonquin, are being pushed steadily and successfully on. After a recent combat, in which eighteen of them were killed, a large number of arms, a cartridge machine, and documents showing that the Frenchmen were in league with the enemy, were discovered. One of the supposed traitors is an ex-artilleryman, who had deserted after repeated punishment.

THE report in this morning's *Daily Press* of a "presentation to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Agent at Foochow" on the occasion of his departure for England on leave, from the pen of "an occasional correspondent," is the biggest concoction of childish rubbish we have come across for a long time past—even in the *Daily Press*. If Mr. Minchin and his friends wished to pay Mr. A. D. Macavish a compliment, they could have done so without making themselves objects of ridicule and turning what might have been an interesting ceremony into a laughable burlesque.

THERE are two Chinese individuals in the Colony who own the majority of the native houses between them, and who, by a system of regular rent-raising, are simply rolling in wealth. One of them had three sons died within a short time of each other, and his wife, in her tribulation, consulted the oracle at the temple to learn the reason of the anger of the gods. The trial by drawing lots, according to the priest's, showed that the cause was the imposition of increasing burdens on the tenants. The result of this has been that in many cases the rents have been lowered considerably, and in none will they be put up further. Good old oracle!

We learn from a Shanghai correspondent that the Chinese Telegraph administration have decided to connect Peking, via Shantung, with Lan-chow-fu, the capital of the province of Kan-su, and have already sent Mr. New Shang Chow, the head surveyor, to Chinkiang, whence he will go overland to Tsi-nan-fu, the capital of Shantung, which will be made the point of departure for the line to Kan-su. One of the foreigners connected with the administration of the telegraph system, will accompany Mr. New. We might remark *en passant* that Mr. New was the successful lawyer of the line connecting Tientsin with Tai-tai har, on the Amoor river, the capital of Upper Manchuria. It is expected that the line will be finished by the end of this year. China is marching on. What price Peking Railway debentures?

In an editorial headed "Mr. J. G. Scott and the Shan Chiefs," the *Rangoon Times* remarks:—The relations between the Superintendent of the Shan States and their chiefs and people are apparently of the most friendly and cordial character. Mr. J. G. Scott is evidently the best possible selection that could have been made for the post. His courage, tact, and knowledge of the people and country make him the fittest possible representative of the British Government in these States, and it would be a misfortune to the country if for sickness or any other reason Mr. Scott had to leave a work he has carried on so admirably and is evidently so well fitted for. We should like to see one or two of the youngest hands in the Commission posted to do duty under him, so that they might have the benefit of being trained under so competent a master and be ready in an emergency to carry on the good work, should the State ever be deprived of the services of the Superintendent himself.

A STRONGER commentary upon the almost criminal apathy of the Public Works Department in regard to the repair of the drainage-works destroyed by the storm of the 29th May could not be desired than that furnished by the mortality statistics for the past month of June and July. In June a hundred Chinese and two Europeans died of fever alone, which was considerably above the average, but the record for July, although improved as far as the natives were concerned, was very much worse in regard to Europeans. Fifteen succumbed to fever during the month, seven of the deaths occurring during the last week. Besides that many are suffering from fever; among the police, particularly the poor fellows exiled to the out-stations, where ice and other medical comforts are unobtainable, there is much suffering. Only this morning P.C. 11, London, a fine young fellow from Perthshire who came out here in 1886, died in the Hospital from this cause, and Acting-Inspector Baker, at Stanley, has been for weeks suffering from intermittent attacks. At Aberdeen doses of quinine are forming part of everybody's daily diet, and Inspector Gould has to send in every other week for another cwt. of the febrifuge.

THE *Wei Sun*, a newspaper published in Hongkong, tells in yesterday's issue the following story to-day of the murder of a young woman by her unnatural father-in-law, at Nanjing, showing how alike two lives:—Whilst the young woman was preparing supper for her husband, father-in-law, and a few friends, an old shoe that hung from the rafters of the house fell into the food she was cooking, owing to the breakage of the rope. Hastily fishing out the shoe, she went on with her preparations and finally forgot all about the matter. At the end of the meal, however, some one who had seen the mishap began to say that that particular dish was extremely tempting to the palate, and smilingly added that this was not on account of the superior culinary art of cooking manifested by the young hostess, but was due to the "essence of boots" with which the dish had been flavored. The father-in-law of the young woman did not, however, take the matter in this humorous light, but commenced first to swear at the unfortunate woman and then getting heated with anger, to beat her. Instead of retreating as her husband urged her to, the poor woman began to cry and stamp her feet at her disgrace. This so further enraged the father-in-law that he gave the daughter-in-law a kick on the stomach, and so injured the poor unfortunate woman that she died within a short time. It transpired that the young woman was *enclante* at the time of her death. The mother of the murdered woman, however, has instituted proceedings against the father-in-law, and the district magistrate's yamen, but the result is not yet known.

ACCORDING to a Tokyo paper a telegram from Sapporo, dated the 18th July, states that a Japanese fisherman, according to intelligence received, had been beaten to death by Russians at Saghalien.

THE solicitors in the libel suit *Fraser-Smith v. G. Murray Bain* have made application to the Court for a further extension of fourteen days to answer the defendant's petition. They will get it without opposition. We mean to fight fair.

A PROFESSIONAL denierator was informed by the Government last May that his own country was yearning for him, and that he might come back in 1894. He was back here again yesterday, with a view to starting business as a broker. Six months.

THE collection and sale of saltpetre in the province of Kwangtung, heretofore under the direct management of the Government, was farmed out last week to a syndicate of traders, represented by a wealthy merchant of Canton named Chiu.

THERE is a typhoon round Formosa, according to Dr. Döbereck. They must have a lively time, the Formosans. We can reassured our readers it is not coming this way. The office great devoured Saturday's *China Mail* with avidity to-day, all except "Fragrant Water's Murmur." "William" draws the line at "Brownie."

THE July share settlements are reported to have passed off without much trouble. Several accounts were not forthcoming, but nothing serious is anticipated, as all matters outstanding are expected to be satisfactorily adjusted within a few days. To-day business has been quiet, and stocks all round show a tendency towards weakness.

THE second entertainment given by the "Military Mummies" in the Garrison Theatre last evening proved an even greater success than the first, and attracted a large audience. We understand that a representation on a more extensive scale is contemplated, on which occasion the City Hall will probably be taken. The experiment is certainly worth trying.

THE three persons charged with stealing \$380 from Musculler on the 17th ult. were being tried at Police Court to-day. There was no more evidence adduced—could be none, in fact, until Mr. Musculler turned up and identified his property, so that Jove-like being, Mr. Pollock, actually discharged the lot. That is to say if A. is robbed of something uncommon, and B. is found dealing with a similar article next day, and can't explain where he got it, B. is going to get off unless A. turns up within twenty minutes. How in the name of the great horn spoon can the police be expected to exert themselves when we have decisions like these?

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the above named Company was held this afternoon, in the Hongkong Hotel. For the first ten minutes the Secretary (Mr. A. S. Gordon) was the only interested party present, and he spent his time in chuckling audibly as he looked around at the row of empty chairs. Then Dr. Noble dropped in and smiled as he also looked around. The third to arrive was Mr. A. Woolley. He smiled, too. After another interval the portly Acting Chairman, Mr. D. McCulloch, made his appearance generally. After him arrived the trio of Chinamen who attended the previous meeting, and the proceedings began.

The Chairman proposed that the report and statement of accounts be taken as read. It was unfortunate, he continued, that there was a debit balance, but there had been many things operating against the successful working of the Company, which had to make most of its business for itself. At first they had met with strong opposition, but he was glad to say that had now disappeared for some time past. Besides that, the rise in the price of coals had been a serious item. It was now 75 or 100 per cent higher than when they started, which made a considerable difference in their earnings. He thought that was all he had to say, and invited questions. There being none, he moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. At this stage four more Chinamen turned up.

Mr. Ho Wai Hing seconded the motion, which was accordingly passed.

The Chairman next mentioned that as Mr. Francis had resigned from the Board, and Dr. Noble had taken his seat, the appointment would require confirmation. He moved that that operation be performed upon the new director.

Mr. Ho Yu Sau seconded, and that also was agreed to.

The Chairman then announced that Messrs. R. Lyall and L. Downe were eligible for re-election as auditors, and asked some of the Chinese gentlemen to propose them. This was translated to them, whereupon the spokesman got up and announced that they were all agreed. The matter was again explained, and it was then moved and seconded pantomimically.

The Chairman then thanked the shareholders for their attendance, and

Mr. Woolley stood up, cleared his throat, adjusted his *pince-nez*, and said:—Mr. Chairman, with your permission—

At this point the Chairman, without asking anybody's permission, vacated the chair, and the rest of the company hastily followed.

THE YELLOW RIVER DISASTER.

A REBELLION THREATENED.

A *Wei-yuan* sent down to Canton by H.E. Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung, to solicit funds for the relief of the sufferers from the breaches caused by the recent overflowing of the Yellow River, arrived here yesterday by the *Kutang*, and was interviewed by our representative this morning. He anticipates that the Government will have a great deal of trouble owing to these repeated inundations of the Yellow River. There is the utmost misery arising from want of the most common necessities of life—amongst people living in the inundated districts, so much so that those who can immigrate into the next province lose no time in doing so, and those who are too weak to get away from these constantly recurring dangers naturally die in the attempt. Now the people of

Shantung, Honan, and Northern Kiangsu are the most warlike amongst the Chinese and from them are raised almost the whole of the regiments under the command of Li Hung-chang. To the men of these provinces China owes the suppression of those formidable Mohammedan rebellions in Kansu and Yunnan, and the re-conquest of Hsin Chiang (Chinese Turkistan). Much discontent has lately arisen amongst these people, and unless the Government renders material aid to the sufferers without delay, it is feared that a rebellion on a larger scale than anything since the great Taiping rebellion is within measurable distance. Only the other day, while this *wei-yuan* was on his way overland from Tsinan-fu to Chefoo, he heard some men in a tea-shop, while recounting the perils of starvation they had undergone, say that they were tired of this and that if death must come, why let it come while they were enjoying themselves on the fat of the land. The *wei-yuan* sympathized with the men in their distress, as what they said was only too true, for while the people were dying by hundreds from want of food, the officials in the yamens of the famine-stricken districts were living sumptuously at the expense of the pockets of other people.

Our reporter then asked the *wei-yuan* what he thought of the projected railways in China. The officer clasped his hands, rolled his eyes upwards, and remained silently contemplating the classic boards of the hotel ceiling. This our reporter took to be a delicate subject, and he was not far wrong, for he learnt from him that he was one of those unfortunate who had advocated railways a few years ago while at Peking, and for his advanced ideas had barely escaped being cashiered. Being unable to gather further views from this gentleman, our reporter was about to shake his own hands, in lieu of shaking the gentleman's hands, as a token of farewell, when he was suddenly asked "to subscribe." In a fit of generosity he was about to subscribe ten dollars, payable when the famine was over, but thinking that perhaps a change of dynasty might be a good thing, and also as he aspired to the post of a "Social War Correspondent," he regretted his inability to further assist the Chinese Government to support their grasping officials, (owing to his "screw" being mortgaged and a reward offered for the recovery of the office) and sorrowfully and silently took his leave, accompanied by the eloquent blessings of the *wei-yuan*, in choice Mandarin, imported direct from Peking.

GEORGIA JUSTICE.

In Georgia a Justice of the Peace receives no salary, but is dependent solely upon "cos's" for the emoluments of office. Consequently it is a position not sought by the highest order of talent, and instances of "Justice's Justice" are not of such rare occurrence as might be desired. The following is vouched for as a true story:—

"Mr. M.—a farmer living near a middle Georgia town, one day found a stray in his pasture. Shortly afterwards a negro called, and claiming the cow, was told that if he would produce satisfactory proof of ownership he might take her. Next to water-melons and possums the Georgia negro is fond of a law suit; to sue and be sued gives him a realizing sense of the dignity of citizenship. Here was an opportunity, not to be lost, and so, instead of satisfying M.—that the cow really belonged to him, which he could easily have done, the negro consulted a young attorney in town, and was advised to take out a possessory warrant for the animal. This was accordingly done, and in due time the case came on for trial before the local magistrate. M.—came into court, disclaimed ownership or right of possession, and turned the cow over to the bailiff to be disposed of as the court should direct.

After a lengthy argument by the "counsel for the plaintiff" (the negro requires that his physician shall administer allopathic doses), the court announced that as the case was one deserving of careful consideration, he would reserve his decision until ten o'clock the following morning. Promptly at the appointed hour the negro, accompanied by his counsel and a number of interested spectators, entered the court-room. The magistrate ascended the spit-bitten bench, Justice, adjusted his spectacles, arranged the code and horn books in order on his table, and delivered *ex cathedra* the following opinion:—

"This case involves a point of considerable importance, 'bout which the court don't find nothing' laid down in the code. Ther' ain't no doubt 'bout the cow belongin' to the nigger, and the court decides that 'pint in his favor. 'But who's lib'le for the costs? Accordin' to law the party losin' the case must pay the costs. Who air the parties to this suit? In ev'ry case ther' must be two parties—a plaintiff and a defendant. Now it's clear the nigger's the plaintiff, but who is the defendant? Mr. M.—can't be the defendant, because he didn't claim the cow, and didn't make no defense to this suit. This leav's the nigger and the cow as the only parties bein' the court, and the nigger bein' the plaintiff, the cow must be the defendant. The plaintiff havin' won the case, the defendant is lib'le for the costs. Mr. Bailiff, I direct you to hold the cow till the costs air paid."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

MADRID, July 31st.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Pope Leo XIII. intends to reside in Valencia.

PARIS, July 31st.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to-day inaugurated the statue of Paul Bert at Auzerres. The Annamite Mission and the delegates from Cochinchina assisted at the ceremony.

July 31st.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Army Bill in the same terms as the Senate by a majority of 376 to 170.

The ceremony of removing the remains of Lazare Carnot, Marceau, Diderot, and Baudin to the Pantheon will take place on the 4th August.

CAIRO, July 31st.

Colonel Woodhouse, telegraphing to-day, says that the enemy halted last night opposite Adendan and made a determined attempt to reach the river. With Artillery and Rifles he was only able to prevent them from more than partially watering. Casualties among the enemy were numerous, but only a few among the Egyptians.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Officer Commanding at Malta has been ordered to place the men in garrison in readiness to proceed to Cairo at the shortest notice to reinforce the troops now engaged in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, July 31st.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of crop in eleven cotton States is 82.6 per cent, the general complaint is that the crops are backward in consequence of drought and cold in May and at the commencement of June; it is reported that the cotton crop is injured by caterpillars and bollworm in the Gulf States.

LONDON, July 31st.

A great Convention will shortly be held in Dublin under the presidency of Mr. Parnell to constitute a Tenant Defence League.

At an interview held with Michael Davitt, he said that he presumed the National League would still continue, notwithstanding the new League now starting.

The trial of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Lane has been postponed till the end of August.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Stanhope said the Derivishes were estimated to number six thousand; the Dorset and Yorkshire regiments, he said, had been ordered to Egypt.

CAIRO, July 31st.

General Grenfell has arrived at Assuan, and he and Col. Woodhouse are in communication endeavouring to arrange a concerted movement which shall effectually crush the derivishes, who, taking advantage of Colonel Woodhouse's inability to attack them, have become aggressive and are reported to be watering freely at Shagheh thirty derivishes were killed during the operation, while at Serris an Egyptian picket killed eleven foragers.

A regiment of "Highlanders and the Essex Regiment have been stationed at Alexandria and Cairo respectively to keep the population calm.

LONDON, July 31st.

Prince Henry of Orleans will shortly start on a fifteen months' tour in Russia, Central Asia, and China.

To-day the Shah drives from Howell Grange to Birmingham where he will be received by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies. After visiting some local works and factories, he will be the chief guest at a Mayoral luncheon in the Council House, subsequently visiting the Government Small Arms factory.

BOMBAY, July 31st.

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes that it is now definitely settled that Prince Albert Victor of Wales will pay a visit to India in the coming cold weather. Sir Edward Bradford, Captain Holford, A. D. C., and another officer, whose name has not yet transpired, will accompany the Prince, who will arrive at Bombay early in November.

ZANZIBAR, July 31st.

Captain Wissmann, having left a party in charge of Pangani, proceeded to Tanga, another important trade station, and, having fired a few shells, took possession of it. As at Pangani, the inhabitants fled into the interior. The operations were bloodless.

Captain Wissmann lost two black soldiers and killed 60 natives in the taking of Pangani.

July 31st.

From the report which reached here it appears that during the operations at Pangani, Capt. Wissmann's loss was two Germans and sixty natives. A permanent garrison from troops that he raised at Cairo has been stationed at Pangani.

LONDON, July 31st.

It transpires that the situation in Egypt is more serious than was anticipated, and information has been received here from General Grenfell and Colonel Woodhouse that a force of six thousand derivishes with eight hundred camels have taken up a position 32 miles north of Wady Halfa. It has therefore been deemed necessary to send out strong reinforcements immediately, and consequently arrangements have been made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to convey to Alexandria the Devonshire Regiment and the Yorkshire Regiment from Cyprus, whilst a battalion of the Connaught Rangers will embark in the troopship *Himalaya* from Plymouth to-morrow (Saturday) to relieve the other troops withdrawn.

At to-day's sitting of the Parnell Commission, Mr. Houston was recalled and examined in connection with the Patriotic Union. Sir Charles Russell demanded the production of the books of the Union, but the President ruled that they were irrelevant. Sir Charles Russell, after consulting with Mr. Parnell, declared he must consider the position, and the sitting was adjourned till Tuesday. It is rumoured that Sir Charles Russell withdraws from the case.

The Parnell Commission Judges this afternoon refused to order that Sir Charles Russell be allowed access to the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic League, on the ground that they were not relevant to the enquiry going on before the Commission. Mr. Parnell has instructed his counsel to withdraw from the case.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Government intended to pass the India Council Bill this session.

The Tenants' Defence League is intended to provide a tenant with legal advice against landlords. Funds will be derived from subscriptions collected from members; subscriptions will also be collected in America and Australia. Mr. Parnell is President of the League.

Mr. George Wyndham, one of the private secretaries to Mr. A. J. Balfour, has been elected member for Dover unopposed, in the place of Major Dickson, the deceased member.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said that there was no truth in the report that any of the Powers were considering a proposition for the annexation of Crete. He agreed that anything like the appearance of anarchy there would be likely to raise questions of some difficulty of serious concern to all interested in the maintenance of European peace.

The ladies of Germany have decided to present an address to the Kaiser on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to England. They hail with joy the news of the painful family quarrels having come to an end.

Menotti Garibaldi and the Radical Italian leaders are preparing an agitation throughout the kingdom against the threatening attitude taken by Signor Crispi towards Switzerland.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31st.

The Porte has suddenly recalled Mahomed Pacha, the special Turkish Commissioner, from Crete, where affairs are still in a most unsettled state.

LONDON, July 31st.

A large meeting of cotton manufacturers was held in Manchester yesterday at which it was resolved to adopt a short time movement, and the necessity was recognised of working half time for one

there have been two thousand five hundred derisives killed and wounded.

LONDON, July 14th.

It is stated that owing to the critical condition of affairs at Cairo, where the malcontents still defy the Porte, three British Ironclads of the Mediterranean Squadron are to be ordered to proceed there at once.

CAIRO, July 15th.

Reports from General Grenfell and Col. Wodehouse show that the derisives and malcontents are still in the neighbourhood of Abusimbel, and that they lost fifteen hundred men in skirmishes yesterday; fifteen hundred more of the enemy have appeared at Sarra. General Grenfell is travelling towards Abusimbel. The Royal Irish Rifles have reached Assuan. Egyptian troops have been ordered thence to Korosko. The tribes along the Nile continue to be loyal to the Egyptian Government. It is persistently rumoured at Cairo that an advance by an Anglo-Egyptian force will be made on Dongola in the autumn.

LONDON, July 15th.

A close contest is expected for the seat at Marylebone left vacant by Lord Charles Beresford's resignation. Mr. Boulton is the Conservative and Mr. Leveson Gower the Gladstonian Liberal candidate; polling takes place on Friday.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is improving.

THE GOVERNOR OF FORMOSA'S MEMORIAL ON RAILWAYS.

The following is the full text of General Liu Ming Chan's memorial to the Throne on the subject of railways for China, translated from the *Hu Pao*:

In obedience to the command of Her Majesty the Empress, Liu Ming Chan submits the following memorial, embodying his views upon the subject of railways in China.

On the 15th of the second moon the memorialist received from the Grand Council a communication transcribing a decree from H. M. the Empress, in which she expressed herself in the following terms:

Some time previously Her Majesty, in accordance with a request submitted by the Admiralty Board, had granted her approval to the construction of a railway from Tientsin to Tungchow. Subsequently, upon the recommendation by certain Censors, Yu Lien Yuen and others, that the construction of this railway line might be suspended, Her Majesty's consent was withdrawn, and the subject was referred to the Admiralty Board and Grand Council, with orders that they submit a memorial in reply. This memorial having been received, Her Majesty has carefully noted the various arguments therein contained, which arguments, she perceives, are expressed in clear detail, and suited to the importance of the question. All the fallacious arguments as advanced in the memorials of the Censors have been undermined and utterly refuted, and it is only the extreme importance attending the inauguration of a national enterprise that calls for further consideration. The high Ministers of the Court have never examined the exigencies of coast defence, and their much talking widely misses the mark. On the other hand, the various Commanders, Governors-General, and Governors, being entrusted with the defence of the territories under their jurisdiction, have personally studied the advantages or disadvantages of certain measures, and if they be required to give their views upon the present requirements of the times, a judicious conformity with them would be of high practical utility.

Such are the words of Her Majesty. The memorialist, on perusing the conjoint memorial of the Admiralty Board and Grand Council finds their arguments to be well-stated and to the point, and to concur entirely with his own views. He feels that nothing further need be said, but being ordered by his August Sovereign to express his views, he will undertake to answer the three specific charges brought against railways, viz:

1. *Affording means of transport to an enemy.*
2. *Interference with popular vested property.*
3. *Industrial disturbance.*

The condition of the world is such that to preserve it a harmonious whole tranquillity must everywhere be maintained, but by reason of the enormous magnitude of the five continents, the maintenance of peace is excessively difficult; consequently the railway and telegraph had to be introduced. These are the motive forces of the world, the secret of national prosperity and advancement. The Court has repeatedly called for the recommendation of schemes for the enrichment and strengthening of the Empire. If, taking the whole question into consideration, there is one thing of greater utility and importance than railways, then we need not laboriously adopt such an appliance of Westerns, and incur the scandal of the public. But for the requirements of protecting the sea-board, and for the exigencies of warfare on land, there is nothing surpassing iron roads in practical utility. As long as ten years ago the memorialist had memorialized the Throne upon the subject of railways, but the matter fell of accomplishment on account of the misrepresentations then put forth. But now a sagacious and discerning Sovereign is on the Throne, and acting in unison with the Princes and Ministers, is steadfastly holding to his convictions and resolved upon carrying out the enterprise. For this the memorialist claps his hands in joyous gratification, feeling, as he does, that the enrichment and strengthening of his country depends directly upon the realization of such a step, which when fully developed, will be a source of exhaustless benefits to state and people.

But some suspicious malcontents say, "Railways will afford means of transport to our enemies." The science of manufacturing fire-arms having reached its present state of perfection, if once the forts commanding our harbours have proved untenable there will be no point of danger which we can hold. Austria, Russia, Germany and France are interlinked amongst each other, and their iron roads are in communication with each other's capitals. If it be true that because an army can be swiftly transported to the gates of an enemy's capital, by means of iron roads, nations will seek every pretext to wage war against each other, then the various Powers of Europe, which regard one another with mutual distrust and envy, would assuredly have been continually under arms, and the stronger would have swallowed the weaker; whereas, the truth is, issues are decided by Western nations on the sea, seldom under the walls of the belligerent's capital.

There are some who say, "The dangers of our railways and telegraphs, the obstructions offered by our tangled forests, the difficulties of crossing our streams, will be decided by our enemy, but if a railway be built, in times of war the enemy can transport all his arms and ammunition by means of the railway." If this be said on the supposition that our defence commanding Taku harbour are tenable, are our officials and troops made of wood that they should thus permit a foreign enemy to make his own arrangements

at will? But if these defences be destroyed, what is there to prevent an enemy marching straight to Peking, though no railway exist, considering that the distance is but 200 odd li and the intervening country a perfectly level plain. As to the glens and forests and streams which are to offer impediments to our enemy, the memorialist has passed through the country between Tientsin and Peking, and he has seen none of these things in existence, and therefore should the heart of an enemy be afraid?

The real door of the capital is the harbour at Taku, and safety or peril will depend upon its maintenance or loss. Consequently the two points should be connected by a rapid communication, and to do this, railways are the most effectual. In the event of war the troops defending Taku and Tientsin will act as a safeguard for the capital; in peace the troops of the 'imperial Field Force' can be drilled together with the regiments garrisoning the fortifications at Taku, thus forming a united defensive corps. In this manner the forces will be ready for emergencies, and by being rapidly brought together their strength will be doubled, the better able to check the attacks of enemies. Railways, therefore, are the most important auxiliaries in war, and not, as their opponents declare, the convenient tool of an enemy.

There are those who suspect that railways will interfere with the vested interests of the people. When it is remembered that railways are directly concerned with the purposes of national defence and that, not only is the maintenance of a few houses or grave-yards of no consequence, but even if hundreds of these places had to be interfered with, what then? Shall great interests yield to trivial considerations? Tombs are often removed and re-interred in other localities when dictated by *fung-shui*, what harm can there possibly be, if, for public necessity, a grave had to be transferred, especially when ample compensation is paid for the expenses of such removal?

To make martial provisions in times of peace is to insure victory in times of war. When humane rules are resolved on victory in war, they disregard the sacrifices of life and treasure which they are for to make—so, likewise, when a Sovereign is preparing the defences of his country, he should not stop to consider the disturbed interests of a few of his subjects.

We are now surrounded by powerful neighbours who pry into all our movements and who dare to raise quarrels with us, seeing that we are not prepared. But if China will build iron roads, the bat allons of one province will be available for the defence of several provinces, and the danger of war is sounded, there will be the different provinces all united in one.

A nation in order to maintain its dignity and integrity must be ready for war, and being ready, international conflicts will be avoided, for foreign nations, ever anxious to evade trouble with any highly disciplined Power, will not brave the dangers of the sea, and incur the risks of disaster and defeat by attacking China when she is well-prepared for war. When China is in a prepared state, the peace of Asia will be securely maintained, the Heavenly ordained Dynasty of our Gracious Sovereign will be perpetuated, and the peace of the world will be preserved throughout the Empire, and the millions of our subjects will enjoy perfect security of life.

For protecting the interests of the people, therefore, there is nothing to be compared with railways.

There are, again, those who declare that railways will deprive the people of their occupation.

When the Grand Canal was no longer available for the purposes of grain transport, the conveyance service was transferred wholly to sea-going junks and steam vessels. The population of the northern provinces is comparatively sparse, and for many years the prosperity of the people has not been what it was during the reigns of Chia Ching and Tao Kuang. Should a railway line be built from Tungchow to Ching-kian-pu, the transportation of passengers and freight will be freed from the toils and perils of sea-travel, and, before many years, the carrying trade will be transferred entirely to the interior, and the profits of foreign merchants, accruing from their steam and sailing vessels, will be wrested from them. When they have no longer profits to make, they will, in discouragement, contemplate returning home.

But some people exclaim, "Iron roads will deprive cart-owners and drivers of their occupations?" Another party declares, "Iron roads will take the rice out of the mouths of boat owners and their crews?" These objections are ignorant of the fact that while the railway forms the main line of transportation, carts will be required for conveying goods to the host of adjacent towns and villages, while boats will be in great demand for carrying merchandise through the different canals and streams ramifying from the railway. Taking the Yangtze River as an illustration, a steamer ply up and down every day, and yet who has heard that the boating population along the river have lost their occupation, and suffered the pangs of starvation?

As a means of supporting the people, therefore, there is nothing to be compared with railways.

Another class of obstructionists declare, "Railways are a strange innovation, with which our ancestors had nothing to do." These are unaware that the mutations of human affairs are ordained by a Heavenly principle, over which men cannot control. The men of today are not the men of yesterday, and the politics of our Dynasty are not the politics of former dynasties. If all, if we must conform to previous usage, could we follow with advantage to-day the ancient custom of carrying taxes by the cheng lin principle, which was then pronounced excellent, or the practice of archery, which our Dynasties highly honour?

The science of manufacturing weapons of war is becoming more marvellous every day in Europe and China, in adopting their appliances, is only laboriously following their footsteps. Should she sit fastidiously barge back and hesitate, when the world is in a state of peace or war will be equally disastrous to her, and how will she, then, preserve her integrity?

The memorialist last year saw it stated in a Russian news journal that the Czar had decided to construct a railway of 6,000 li distance from Tientsin (T) to Tchi (T), the latter city being distant from the Amur River 600 odd li. A German merchant also informed the memorialist that the Czar had given orders that the railways should complete the li of the line daily, and that two years would be required to complete the entire railway. From this the memorialist perceives that the mouth is watering after our northern provinces is clearly discerned.

China should seize this opportunity, while she and Russia are at peace, to make all needful preparations—otherwise, should she wait until trouble arises, her regrets will be utterly unavailing. But without railways China cannot put herself into a proper state of preparedness.

It is also said that while Western nations look to commerce as the source of their national prosperity, and commercial interests as their chief concern, China's fundamental policy is to provide support for her people, while she looks to the love of her subjects as the source of her power.

Those who express such views forget that merchants and subjects are identical, and that commercial interests are not different from the people's affairs. The policy of promoting commercial interests is the policy of benevolence towards the people.

The memorialist would call His Majesty's attention to another matter. The population of

China is daily on the increase, while those who own land to till are very few. The means of procuring a livelihood are scarce, and there is constant anxiety of popular uprisings and revolts. If China would be powerful, she must be rich—to be rich, she must promote commerce. In Western countries officials and merchants are united, the subjects not being debarred intercourse with his superior. In China officials and merchants are separate and distinct, the subject often venturing to vent his grievances. The memorialist has heard that in a certain town which was contracted with foreign merchants, the money actually belonged to native capitalists who had commissioned their foreign friends to negotiate the transaction for them.

To promote the welfare of the nation is to promote the welfare of the people—the present policy of keeping such an impassable barrier between the official and mercantile classes is not calculated to life China of her accumulated weaknesses or to rescue her from the depths of her longstanding poverty. The memorialist, considering this the proper time when needed reforms must be made and strenuous exertions put forward for the public weal, repeats that China should at once encourage and develop her commerce, and appoint a high officer of clear discernment and incorruptible disposition to take direction of commercial and industrial affairs.

Such works as tea and silk culture, iron and coal mining, reclamation of waste land, the manufacture of articles of merchandise, and kindred industrial enterprises should be undertaken by the wealthy classes and merchants who are able to supply their capital and formulate their own regulations. Officials should have no concern with the financial affairs of such companies, nor should they exercise other than a supervisory control, and to see that these mercantile enterprises suffer no injustice or undue restrictions at the hands of others. When these enterprises have once been established and are flourishing, their operations will be extended to the frontier provinces and even to outside countries. When China has once taken the lead as the chief mining and industrial nation in the world, one or two scores of years will suffice to make her rich and populous, when the world will not be able to offer her a peer.

After the memorialist had assumed charge of the defence of Formosa, the French forces invaded and attacked Keelung, which had not been for the "awful efficacy" of our Sovereign, might have succumbed and the entire island might have been lost. For this reason, as soon as peace was concluded, the memorialist applied for permission to build iron roads in Formosa. He well knew the many difficulties to be encountered, but he felt that exceeding those on the mainland, inasmuch as Formosa is a mountainous country thickly interspersed with rivers and streams which necessitate construction of costly bridges and tunnels.

Undaunted by these difficulties, the memorialist spared himself no toil, and proceeded boldly to the execution of the task. He was actuated to do this by the thought that Formosa is an isolated island where an enemy may land on any spot he chooses, and without railways, it would be utterly impossible to make any effectual defence.

With the railway completed, however, the various parts of the island will be closely connected, and the advantages of a national defence from such a step are beyond conception.

The nature of man is to be delighted with an undertaking when it is completed, but to be unwilling to participate in the initial proceedings. During the Taiping Rebellion the Hunan Generals of the old regime persistently declared that the native gins and muzzle loading cannon were invincible, while they condemned the foreign breech-loading guns as useless. No matter in what way they were reasoned with, they would not be convinced. Years afterwards, during our difficulties with France, they begged to purchase the foreign breech-loading guns of the Gallies gun and the Lee rifle, and then they admitted that the memorialist's words were true. So it will be with railways. Those who condemn them to-day will be the ones to extol their utility hereafter. The memorialist humbly desires His Majesty to hold firm to his convictions, and proclaim the facts to all his people that railways are for preserving peace within and repelling invasion without; that they are not for the advantage of any single locality, but for the good of the Empire; that they are not for the benefit of any age, but for the benefit of all ages to come; that they are not for private interests of one class of individuals, but for the welfare of myriads of people.

The memorialist, plainly perceiving the difficulties of the times which involve the weal or woe of the Empire, dares not withhold his thoughts to himself, but reverentially submits them to the sacred glance of His Majesty.

CHINESE VIEWS ON WESTERN CUSTOMS.

(Translated specially for the N. C. Daily News.)

For shop fronts and doors horizontal iron shutters in six or seven slabs are used. On either side is a mechanism for fastening them, and when they are to be opened or shut, this is shaken or moved with the hand and the shutters ascend or fall of themselves; heavy as they are, they are moved as if they were light without the slightest waste of force.

Doors must have locks, and the mechanism of these locks is very varied. One kind can be locked either from within or from without, but once locked can only be opened with a key. Another, though it can be locked both from inside and from out, will open at a push and requires no key. Another can only be locked from within, a fourth fastens itself as soon as opened. These two cannot be opened from without; you must wait till some one within opens them. Each has its special use.

Staircases being so numerous and lofty require many hundred steps, which are made of stone or of wood, the material varying. But each has to be covered with velvet pile or some kind of cotton carpeting. When trodden on no sound is heard, nor does the feet slip.

In the middle of the streets, in the houses, on the walls, on the tops of roofs or pagodas are placed or let in carved or engraved images of men and animals to add to the effect. The majority of these are made of stone, but they are occasionally of copper. Whether large or small the workmanship is fine beyond all comparison.

The style of bathing houses also varies. At the cheapest you pay 70 or 80 cash, in addition to which the charges for towels and soap purchased do not exceed 100 cash or so. The dearest of all are the Turkish baths, which for splendour and decoration have no equals; these charge two dollars a head. In the river currents are erected floating houses resembling ships, where cold water is let in and out for bathing purposes, much as in the bathroom of a steamer; men and women have separate rooms, but if you bring your own womankind you are allowed to bathe together.

The flooring of different storeys is sometimes formed of small but long pieces of wood let in regularly. These are at once elegant and solid, and without the drawback of unevenness. For about 10 the material is small it is all taken from the heart of the wood, and large or long pieces are not desired. The method is a very reliable one.

On Sunday the markets are for the most part closed, and no traffic is carried on. But tobacco shops, coffee and eating houses are kept open as usual.

The power of the Pope was in former times very great, and particularly in Siam affairs the kings of the different countries obeyed his commands, not daring to contravene them. When they had audience with him they prostrated themselves on their knees, and if they were suffered to sniff with their noses his feet they esteemed it an honour and a favour. Since he has been deposed by the king of Italy, he has withdrawn into the recesses of his palace and will not again govern. His power is greatly weakened and cannot henceforward revive.

In selecting soldiers, store is set by a tall stature, remarkable size; moreover the weight of their bodies is tested and must come up to a certain number of pounds before the man will be accepted. After the age of 40 the soldier is dismissed from service, but an allowance is given him for maintenance during the rest of his life.

Soldiers wear their uniform clothes and caps all day long, even when not on service. Hence when they are passing along the streets you can know them at a glance for what they are, and by an inspection of their dress can distinguish their regiment.

The Customs duties are changed each year after debate in the assembly. The most important are those on Manila cigars, tea and spirits; and hence the price of these three articles is very high, and the penalties for smuggling them proportionately heavy.

The import duty on Manila cigars is for every pound of twelve (Chinese) ounces, five shillings and six pence, or one and a half quarter-dollars. Tobacco leaf per pound pays two shillings and sixpence. Tea pays sixpence a pound duty, spirits per catty two shillings, the perfumed or finer sorts twice that.

Women must go out walking in the streets every day; if a man were to catch them, he would bring a charge against him, and he would, by express statute, be imprisoned for so many days as a warning and deterrent.

A man is only allowed to wed one wife, even the sovereign can only have one queen; the titles of secondary consort and "royal concubine" are unknown. Recently a law has been passed permitting widowers to marry again, just as widows are allowed to take a second husband. Hitherto there has been no such rule.

The coinage consists of gold, silver and copper money; all struck by the Government. No one dares to coin privately, since offenders meet with extreme punishment.

The people regard insult or disgrace as a matter of the utmost gravity, and there is no such thing as quarrelling and fighting, abuse or bad language. If a man is struck or abused, he may apply to the magistrate for redress, and the offender will be imprisoned or fined, no enquiry being necessarily made into the cause.

Their prisons are exceedingly spacious, as well as exceedingly clean, such indeed as the Middle Kingdom has never had, either in ancient or modern times. With each prisoner the only fear is lest he should be uncomfortable or should fall ill, and so in all matters of clothing, food and surroundings, he is far better off than he was at home. If they had to deal with the racialism of the Middle Kingdom these would infallibly get into trouble in order to get into prison; and how could accommodation be found for them all? But the habit there is to attach so much importance to disgrace that they can afford to deal thus with their criminals.

There are wooden ladders made of great height and length which can be reared up so as to reach rooms on the 4th or 5th storey of a house; at the foot of the ladder are placed two wheels on which it runs, so that one man can push it along. Moreover the ladder can be lengthened out to reach above a seventh or eighth storey; for it is a protection against the danger of fires, being designed to rescue persons living in the upper storeys. Beneath the ladder is spread a hempen bag, as a protection against a false step and consequent injury. Hence this ladder is always stationed at a corner of the street, and at nightfall a lamp is suspended above it.

Fire engines (literally, "water dragons that save from fire") are elaborately constructed, and the plan on which they are kept is even more ingeniously arranged. The engine is mounted on horse carriage and travels with the greatest rapidity. Previous to use the horses are kept fastened in the shafts, the saddle, bridle and the rest, and the drivers' uniform clothes and hats, hung up in space. The men who are to drive the horses sleep at the back on boards prepared for them; the coal fires in the engine are ready laid. When telegraphic news arrives, a warning bell promptly sounds; at the first stroke of this bell the apparatus moves of itself, and the boards on which the drivers are sleeping then and there stand upright; the boards being so light and men are standing, and every task must be executed. One turns the body and the uniform clothes and hats are on their backs and heads, a further movement of the hand and the saddles and bridles descend of themselves upon the horses' backs without further trouble. A match is struck and the coal blazes up. Not more than a minute has passed, yet they are already on the move and wielding the whip, hastening with all speed to the scene of the fire. This is indeed a contrivance rarely seen.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A native of Pün-ly has been the victim of a rather serious practical joke. Having married a village maiden amidst much pomp and ceremony, and whilst in the midst of a delicious honeymoon, the blushing bride, on the third day after marriage gave birth to a strong and lusty baby. The astonishment of the bridegroom, and his father and mother, can be better imagined than portrayed. After recovering from their astonishment, the parents of the bride were sent for, and atonement demanded for the disgrace brought upon the bridegroom's family; one demand being the drowning of the bride in the nearest pond. After much persuasion and many entreaties on the part of the kindred of both parties, this part of the programme was foregone, but what was of more importance to the aggrieved party, a large amount in excess of the original value of the marriage presents sent previously by the young man's parents to the bride, was given to the bridegroom to enable him to procure another wife, and the fair bride was allowed to return to her native village, and there, mayhap, contemplate the kaleidoscopic vicissitudes of a married life.

A nicely patterned earthen jar, sealed in such a manner with red and white strips of paper as to lead one to think that it contained luscious preserved sweets, and make him long to drive fast to its contents, was found last Tuesday morning in one of the thoroughfares of Canton, apparently unclaimed. After gazing at the jar expectantly for a moment, the crowd of neighbors who gathered around it, finding that no one laid claim to the jar made bold to open it, and were most disagreeably astonished. It contained nothing more or less than the corpse of a newly-born child, having apparently been sent into the next world before it had time to realize that it was in this. Concluding rightly that as there had been no one to claim the jar and its contents before it was opened, there would be a still

smaller chance of any one claiming owner-ship at this stage of the proceedings, the leading men of the street passed round the jar, and a suit of subscription from amongst the more elderly portion of the male denizens of the street having been collected, the unclaimed youngster was hurried, and now rests in peace in the "Strangers cemetery."

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Captain Dowling, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 1st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1712.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ALBANY."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, etc. being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1712.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "WESTMEATH,"

FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th inst., or they will not be recognised.

Consignees will be required to sign an average bond and pay a deposit before obtaining delivery of their cargo.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1709.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADE, SUZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA, ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO"

Captain Valle, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1702.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. L. I. American Barque

Havener, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

FEUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1708.

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY

LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the General Managers' Office, No. 9 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1770.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, current, at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1771.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY, the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1772.

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. 1940.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undermentioned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 13th August, 1889, at 3 P.M.,
on the Spot—

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 428, with 13 Substantial Three-Storey HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 11° 21' on Inland Lot No. 429, South 114° 8' on Cross Street, East 99 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,378 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$174.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 429, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 11° 21' on Inland Lot No. 428, South 114° 8' on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 12,477 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 116, with 13 Substantial Three-Storey HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 116° 4' on Praya East, South 115° 10' on Inland Lot No. 429, East 101 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,512 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

The above Lots are held from the Crown for the Remaining Portion of the unexpired term of 99 years.
The above Lots will be divided into sections, and sold separately, if necessary.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

ARTHUR B. RODYK,
Solicitor,
2, D'Aguiar Street;
or to
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889. [957]

Intimations.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE ON
SATURDAY, THE 10th INSTANT,
AT 1 P.M.

THE PEAK RESIDENCES,
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES'
ORDINANCES, 1865 to 1886.

CAPITAL\$250,000
DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.
Payable \$5 on Application, \$10 on Allotment,
and the balance as required in instalments
of not more than \$5.

Shares taken up by the Vendors 4,000
Shares now offered to the public 6,000
Total 10,000

DIRECTORS:
CHAIRMAN: JOSEPH W. NOBLE, Esq.,
E. JONES HUGHES, Esq.,
C. L. GORHAM, Esq.,
FUNG WA CHUN, Esq.,
CHEONG KAI, Esq.,
Joins after allotment.

Applications for Shares will be received until
the 10th day of August, 1889, and must be made
on the proper forms for that purpose and for-
warded to the Chartered Bank of India Australia
and China together with the amount payable on
application.
Prospectuses and share forms may be had of
the Bankers or at the Offices.

BANKERS:
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

SOLICITOR:
ARTHUR BERNARD RODYK, Esq.,
OFFICE (pro. tem.)
2, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889. [931]

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG-KONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
FOR 1889.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW
ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS,
IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG
DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following
Agents:—

HONGKONG:—Mr. W. Brewer,
Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.,
Messrs. Heermann, Herbst & Co.,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Messrs. The Hall & Holtz Co.,
CANTON:—Mr. M. F. de Silva,
MACAO:—Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.,
SWATOW:—Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.,
AMOI:—Mr. N. Moalle,
FOOCHOW:—Messrs. Hedger & Co.,
SHANGHAI:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
& NORTH:—Shanghai,
YOKOHAMA:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
BANGKOK:—Rev. S. J. Smith,
SINGAPORE:—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited,
PARIS:—Messrs. Amadee Prince & Co.,
LONDON:—Messrs. Amadee Prince & Co.,
or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
Pedder's Hill, Hongkong,
7th January, 1889

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,
the Undermentioned BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of Public
Business on MONDAY, the 5th August.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889. [901]

LOST.

FIVE SHARES in the Luxon Sugar Refining
Co. numbered from 3,598 to 3,602, and
made out in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER.
The finder will be rewarded, if necessary, on
returning them to this Office.
M. E. HYEEMS,
(Sassoon & Co.)
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889. [960]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs.
MAITLAND & Co.
H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED
DENT & Co.
E. J. HOGG, Esq.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION.
A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVING-
STON & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND,
BUILDINGS, &c.
PROPERTIES bought and sold.
ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND
AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to land, etc.,
conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May 1889. [532]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public,
arrangements are now completed for the
Office of the Company to remain open until
Midnight, and Sundays, where Launches can be
obtained upon application to the Comptroller
who is in charge.
Launches always kept under Steam off
Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the
public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in
Harbour.

SCALES OF CHARGES.
Day Services. Night Services.
Small Launches. Large Launches.
Launches. Launches. Launches. Launches.
For First Hour...\$1 \$3 \$4 \$4
For Second Hour...\$2 \$3 \$3 \$3
For Every Sub-sequent Hour...\$1 \$2 \$2 \$2

Rate for Picnic Shooting, Bathing, Private
parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for
excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places,
may be arranged at the Company's Office, 5,
Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [809]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD
TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS
LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue
Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which
may be consulted at any time by visitors from
the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their
letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose
services will be placed at the disposal of all
inquirers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

REMOVAL.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING
RESIDENCE has been REMOVED
to No. 8, Queen's Road Central, opposite
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [552]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STAMFORD	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....	San Francisco.....	August 2nd.....	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Albany.....	Liverpool.....	August 2nd.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Yokohama.....	London.....	August 2nd.....	Russell & Co.
Westmeath.....	London.....	August 2nd.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Flintshire.....	London.....	August 3rd.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Orion.....	Trieste.....	August 4th.....	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's C
Glencraig.....	London.....	August 5th.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Menmuir.....	Port Darwin.....	August 5th.....	Russell & Co.
Glencraig.....	London.....	August 5th.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Orion.....	London.....	August 6th.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Nizam.....	Bombay.....	August 10th.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Port Fairy.....	Vancouver.....	August 15th.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Abyssinia.....	Vancouver.....	August 14th.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal.....	Thames.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Aug. 10th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal.....	Achilles.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	August 3rd.
London and Hamburg.....	Merionethshire.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Aug. 3rd, at noon.
London (direct).....	Hongkong.....	Carlowitz & Co.....	Aug. 7th, at noon.
Cebu, via Bombay &c.....	Bisnon.....	Austro-Hung Lloyd's Co.....	Aug. 10th, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.....	Orion.....	Siemssen & Co.....	Aug. 10th, at noon.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.....	Iphigenia.....	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....	Aug. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama.....	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	O. & O. S. S. Co.....	Aug. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama.....	Oceanic.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	Aug. 15th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.....	Port Fairy.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits.....	Moray.....	Butterfield & Swire.....	August 10th.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.....	Menmuir.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.....	Gwalior.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Aug. 10th, daylight.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.....	Verona.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About August 4th.
Yokohama and Kobe.....	Westmeath.....	Siemssen & Co.....	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.....	Flintshire.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	To-morrow.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.....	Albany.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	To-morrow.
Shanghai, via Swatow.....	Fooksang.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai.....	Ganges.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Quick despatch.
Ningpo and Shanghai.....	Ningpo.....	Siemssen & Co.....	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Spore, Bangkok.....	Phra Chom Klao.....	Yuen Fat Hong.....	Aug. 4th, at 10 a.m.
Coast Ports.....	Haitian.....	Douglas Lapraik & Co.....	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.
CHR. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
CONSERVES AND FRUIT.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
moor.
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE
LUMBER.
FLENSBURG STOCKBRED.
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [82]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHAINS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 2, Queen's Road Central. [734]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 25th August, 1889. [122]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONES'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET,
HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS,
OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and
TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY,
JEWELRY, SANITARY COMPOUNDS.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [763]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPIRYNE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at
every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS
LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—
Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious
imitations!
Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

A. G. GORDON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May 1879. [125]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [122]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,
AND
CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best
Time-keepers invented.
\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.
Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with
Remittance for Cost.
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China
for the Sale of the above Watches)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [813]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [783]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742]

Intimations.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of
\$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, due
prior to the 28th February last, is now being
made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of
August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association
and Prospectus of the above Company,
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL
of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, is
Payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th
day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104
of the Articles of Association the General
Managers have this day declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult.
of 7 per cent on the paid up Capital.
Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be
issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the
2nd proximo, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [896]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the above named Company will be held at the
Office of the Company, No. 5, Stanley Street,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day
of August 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the
Resolutions which were passed at the General
Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day
of July 1889, and which Resolutions were set
out at length in the Daily Press of that date
will be submitted for confirmation as Special
Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1889. [914]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the Office of the Com-
pany, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at
THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose
of receiving a Report of the Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a
Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

And notice is hereby further given that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the same Office,
on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M. when the
following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to
time reduce its Capital.
2.—That the words "Four Thousand
Shares" be eliminated from Article
No. 20 of the present Articles of Asso-
ciation, and that, in lieu thereof there
be inserted the words "Eight Thousand
Shares."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd
August, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [877]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 1144 unallotted
shares of \$50 each in the above Com-
pany, numbered from 1857 to 2000, both
numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender
upon the following conditions:—
The Company shall not be bound to accept
the highest or any Tender.
The above shares will not be entitled to
participate in any Dividend that may be declared
on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but
subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will
rank as ordinary shares in the Company,
carrying the same Dividends.
All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque
equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied
for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General
Managers of the Company and sent into the
Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock
p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August,
when they will be opened. Applications to be
made on printed Forms which can be obtained
from the General Managers, and when sent in
must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for
Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his
deposit money will be returned to him in full,
but without interest, and where the number of
Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the
number applied for by him, the surplus of
Deposit Money will be credited in reduction